

MANAGEMENT PLAN

October 2002



for Roderick Haig-Brown
Provincial Park



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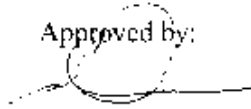
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Roderick Haig-Brown
Provincial Park

Management Plan

Approved by:



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Date: 03/02/03



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Date: Feb. 13/03

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Preface

Roderick Haig-Brown (1908-1976)

One of British Columbia's most distinguished conservationists, Roderick Haig-Brown was a prolific author and a magistrate who lived in Campbell River on Vancouver Island. He is perhaps best known for his writings on fly fishing, along with 25 books on natural history and conservation, many novels and essays. In addition to all this, he and his wife Ann were devoted to the protection of British Columbia's rivers, particularly those on which wild salmon are dependent for their survival. Defending the mighty Fraser River from hydroelectric dams was one of their many successful endeavours. His efforts were instrumental in helping to preserve the salmon runs in the Adams River today.

Roderick Haig-Brown was born in Sussex, England in 1908. He first came to North America in 1927, to visit family friends in Seattle, and then to work in British Columbia. He spent almost three years in and around the Nimpkish River region of Vancouver Island, working in logging camps and fishing. He returned to England in 1930, as he had promised his mother, and wrote his first book, "Silver", and several short stories.

Haig-Brown returned to British Columbia in 1931 to again work on the Nimpkish. In 1934 he and Ann Elmore were married. Ann, a graduate of the University of California at Berkeley, had worked for several years in Seattle's premier bookstore. They moved to a house on the Campbell River that year, just downstream from one they then bought in 1936. They called their new house 'Above Tide', because it is just above the tide-line of the Campbell River, and lived there until their deaths, Roderick quite suddenly in 1976, and Ann in 1990. Haig-Brown served as a member of the International Pacific Salmon Commission and on the boards of many conservation organizations, including The Nature Trust of British Columbia, working to protect wild fish stocks and the rivers they inhabit.

Over the 40 years from '36 to '76, Haig-Brown made his living as a writer, supplemented at first by the produce from their garden at 'Above Tide'. From Haig-Brown's desk came books on fly-fishing, conservation, two adult novels, collections of essays, several natural histories in novel form, scientific surveys, and several young adult novels. *The Western Angler* (1939) is still considered definitive on western fly-fishing.

In 1942 Haig-Brown was named a magistrate for the Province of British Columbia. He continued in this position, and later as a Provincial Court Judge, until a few months before he died.

Roderick Haig-Brown was a practical philosopher, a writer who sought to answer two of the great questions of our time: What is the place of humanity in nature? How are we to live along with nature, without destroying its legacy? His work continues to have an influence on a generation of people now living in a time when his words carry a visionary ring.

The Adams River Recreation Area was renamed in 1978, to honour Roderick Haig-Brown and a commemorative plaque is located in the park downstream from the Highway Bridge.

Executive Summary

The following significant initiatives are advocated in this management plan:

- Roderick Haig-Brown Provincial Park will primarily be managed for the protection and conservation of its natural and cultural values, while providing visitors with continuing opportunities to pursue recreational activities that are in keeping with the natural character of the park.
- Most of the park area south of the Squilax-Anglemont Bridge to its southern boundary in the waters of Shuswap Lake is zoned as *Special Features*, to capture the spawning habitats and associated riparian and upland habitats of the lower portion of the river. Four areas of the park are zoned as *Intensive Recreation* including parking lots, the intensive use site for viewing of salmon, and the potential site for establishing access to the north end of the river. The northern portion of Roderick Haig-Brown Provincial Park, above the Squilax-Anglemont Bridge and including the Hiuihill Creek addition, is zoned as *Natural Environment*.
- An Ecosystem Management Plan will be developed with components for vegetation, fire, fish and wildlife, and cultural resources. This will be based on sound information accrued through a program of systematic natural and cultural resource inventories.
- Environmental Stewardship Division will work cooperatively with other government agencies, First Nations, industry, adjoining landowners, community groups, and the public to address key management issues that affect the integrity of the Roderick Haig-Brown Provincial Park.
- Environmental Stewardship Division will develop an overall visitor concept and site development plan that includes options for fish viewing opportunities. All park facilities will be designed, located, constructed and maintained in a manner that is in harmony with the surrounding landscape and environment.
- Trails in the portions of the park above the highway bridge (including the Hiuihill Creek area) will be maintained to a level suitable for hiking and mountain biking. Trails in the portions of the park below the highway bridge will be maintained to a level suitable for short strolls, hiking and mountain biking.
- The park provides an outstanding opportunity to view the largest return of spawning sockeye salmon on the continent. Interpretive facilities and services help visitors appreciate and understand the life cycle and ecology of the salmon.
- Environmental Stewardship Division will develop and implement a monitoring program to assess impacts from commercial and public recreation of the park's natural and cultural values.

- In cooperation with partners, Environmental Stewardship Division will undertake a range of awareness and promotion activities (both on-site and off-site) associated with the “*Salute to the Sockeye*” event.

Introduction

The Management Planning Process

This management plan guides the management of the park for the foreseeable future. The management plan defines the role of Roderick Haig-Brown Provincial Park in the British Columbia protected areas system and establishes objectives and desired actions to guide management and development. The management plan also addresses issues that require immediate attention within the park. These issues include the level of development of facilities, management of recreation values and use, and management of natural and cultural values.

A management plan is a document prepared by the Environmental Stewardship Division with public involvement. The spirit and intent outlined in a management plan is a reflection of a society's values, interests and priorities.

The management planning process for Roderick Haig-Brown Provincial Park required a number of steps. The first step involved the production of a background report for the park. The background report was completed in April 2001 and formed the information resource base for the production of the management plan.

The second step involved a series of consultations with individuals and organizations that have expressed an interest in Roderick Haig-Brown Provincial Park. A series of telephone and personal interviews were conducted with a wide array of stakeholders and a planning workshop was held on January 29, 2002.

Several factors formed the basis upon which this management plan was developed. Some of these factors include: the results of the workshop; discussions with knowledgeable persons (both inside and outside of government); and consideration of broad land use policies, BC Parks policies, zoning criteria and existing facility developments within the park.

The draft plan was distributed for public review in March 2002.

Background Summary

During the period between 1965 and 1972, the BC Parks Branch pressed for legal protection of Crown lands along the Adams River. By the 1970's, the unique value of the Adams River was considered threatened. In May of 1975, a formal freeze on all private land development was proclaimed under the Environment and Land Use Act, and in 1977 the Adams River Recreation Area was established. It was renamed in 1978, to honour Roderick Haig-Brown, the great British Columbian conservationist, author, flyfisher, and magistrate. As a result of the Kamloops Land and Resource Management Plan process, Hiuihill Creek Flume trail area was added to the park in 1996, to bring the total park area to 1076 hectares.

The park is internationally renowned for its fall run of sockeye salmon, a spectacle that attracts thousands of visitors every four years to observe the dominant run of sockeye salmon at the "*Salute to the Sockeye*" celebrations. The primary feature of the park is the Adams River, which flows for 11 km from Adams Lake to its mouth at Shuswap Lake. For 8 km the river flows rapidly along - confined to a narrow valley and dropping almost 60 metres - then it spreads over a wide alluvial fan for the final 3 km. Roderick Haig-Brown Provincial Park is listed as one of the "World's Greatest Natural Areas" by the World Conservation Union's (IUCN) World Commission on Protected Areas.

The park protects valley bottom riparian habitat, which is considered to be among the most biologically diverse, yet the most threatened in the Southern Interior. Threatened, endangered and vulnerable species have been found within the park including great blue heron, flammulated owl, Townsend's big-eared bat, bull trout and painted turtle. Rare plant species include Porcupine sedge, crested wood fern, and giant helleborine. Threatened habitats include black cottonwood forest.

The variety of vegetation communities in the park provides habitat for a diversity of wildlife species. The rich fish habitat of the Adams River is an important factor influencing wildlife use of the park (especially during peak spawning years). Some wildlife species are resident in the park, while others use the area seasonally for varying periods. Habitat diversity and climate also make the park an important area for resident, nesting and migrating birds. Numbers for some species such as eagles, ospreys and blue herons rise dramatically during years of large salmon runs. Large mammals such as mule deer and whitetail deer inhabit the park. Black bears are resident and reports of grizzly tracks suggest these blue-listed animals may occasionally use the park. Lynx, bobcat and cougar are present occasionally but are rarely seen. Smaller mammals are abundant, including red squirrel, northwestern chipmunk, deer mouse, shrews and voles.

Chinook, pink and coho salmon spawn in the Adams River, but on different cycles and in much fewer numbers than the sockeye. Other species of fish include the rainbow trout, Rocky Mountain whitefish, large-scale sucker, fine-scale sucker, and the blue-listed bull trout.

The park and surrounding area were a significant place for natives who lived in the area before European contact. The abundance of salmon provided a reliable food source, and flat ground on river terraces along with a mild climate and low snowfall provided good

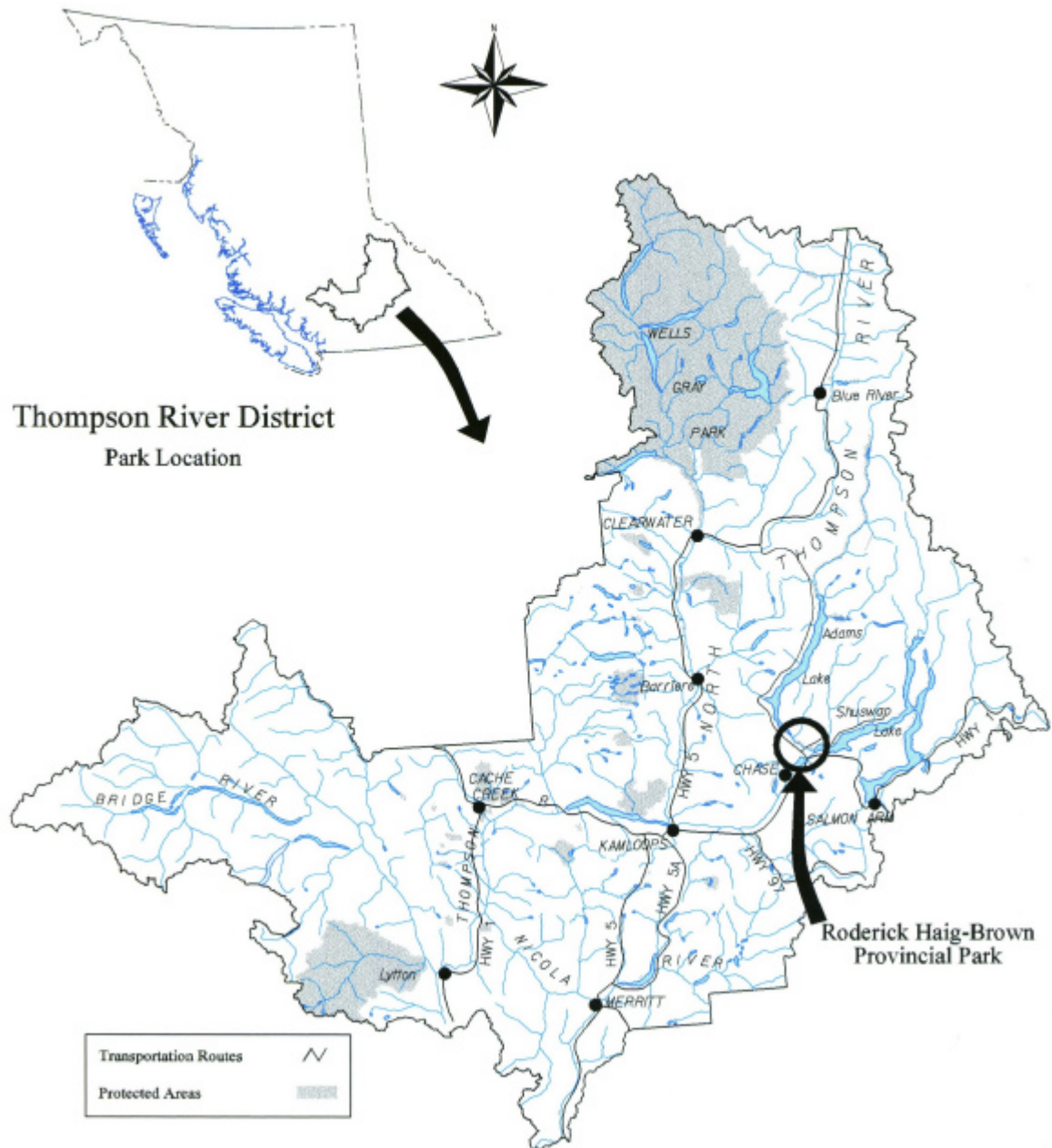
conditions for settlement. There are 54 documented cultural sites in the park including cache pits, pictographs, fire-burned rock, basalt flakes and lithic scatter. The area also has a diverse European history with fur trading, mining, lumber, and the railroad all having major influences on the development and eventual settlement of the area.

Roderick Haig-Brown Provincial Park is a popular recreation area for local and regional residents as well as a destination for international tourists. The most remarkable aspect of park visitation is the peak in visits that occurs with the spawning run of the sockeye salmon in October, and the huge spike in visitation that occurs every four years coincident with the dominant run. Viewing and learning about the spawning sockeye salmon is the activity most associated with the park. Other activities include hiking, mountain biking, fishing, kayaking and commercial river rafting. In years of sufficient snowfall, park trails are casually used for cross-country skiing.

The park is situated in the midst of a significant tourist destination area. It is located roughly mid-way between the major communities of Salmon Arm and Kamloops, and is easily accessible from Canada's major tourist travel route – Highway #1. The Shuswap area is a major summer tourist area that is well developed with campsites and tourist accommodations close to the park. The park offers recreation opportunities that supplement the lake-oriented tourist experience in the summer.

Historic and recent land uses combined with high seasonal use have contributed to changing and fragmenting terrestrial ecosystems. These activities include historical logging, former clearing and cultivation from private land holdings, cattle grazing, gravel extraction, excavation of a spawning channel, and development of trails and parking lots. Non-native plant infestations have also become a problem, particularly on previously disturbed sites. Visitor management, habitat management and restoration of disturbed sites, as well as cooperative management with agencies responsible for surrounding lands, are required to ensure the long-term ecological integrity of the park.

Figure One – Regional Context



MAP 1. REGIONAL CONTEXT

Relationship with Other Land Use Planning

The Kamloops Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP) is a sub-regional land use plan covering 2.2 million hectares of south central British Columbia, including Roderick Haig-Brown Provincial Park and surrounding area. It was the first LRMP completed in the province (1995). The Kamloops LRMP forms one part of British Columbia's Land Use Strategy, and directs the management of all Crown land in the plan area for the next ten years. This plan and the process used to develop it are consistent with provincial government policy for land use planning, as described in the *Provincial Land Use Charter* (1992) and *Land and Resource Management Planning, A Statement of Principles and Process* (1993).

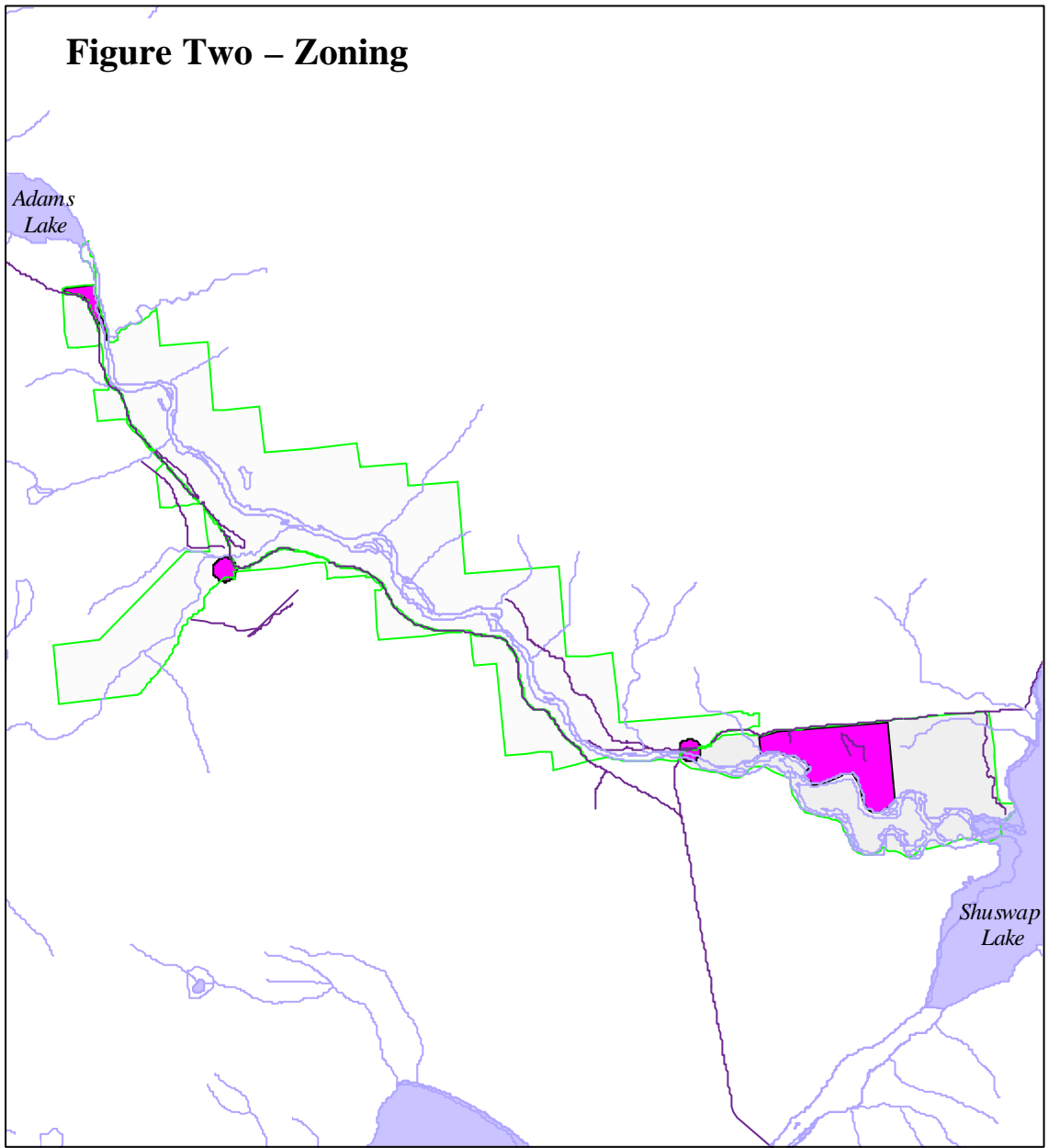
All land use and resource management activities within the Kamloops LRMP area are subject to legislation, policies and regulations for Crown land and resource management. As a Cabinet-approved plan, the LRMP provides direction for local level plans, including those developed and implemented under protected area management plans.

Resource management zones (RMZ's) are divisions or zones within the LRMP area that represent distinct resource values or areas where specific resource management strategies will be applied. Objectives for each resource management zone identify primary uses or values for the zone while management strategies provide broad strategic direction for achieving the intended objectives.

The objectives and strategies for land and resource management apply to all agencies, resources and activities, and are the fundamental building blocks of the plan. They are enabled and complemented by a wide array of legislation, policies, processes and operational guidelines, including local area plans such as protected area management plans.

All local level plans take strategic direction from the LRMP and may in turn provide valuable feedback to the LRMP monitoring and amendment process. The objectives in Appendix A are of a general nature and apply to all Protection RMZ's in the plan area. There are no specific objectives identified for Roderick Haig-Brown Provincial Park emanating from the LRMP.

Figure Two – Zoning



Management Issues

The management plan for Roderick Haig-Brown Provincial Park addresses a number of planning issues. These are outlined below.

Theme	Issue
Management of ecological values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The lack of site-specific information on habitats and species is posing difficulties for the management of park ecosystems. • The easy accessibility and long-narrow shape of the park creates special challenges for cooperative management of adjacent land. More study is required to address the impact of adjacent lands on park ecosystems. • Former private holdings, logging, gravel pit, trails, power line, roads and artificial spawning channel have led to fragmentation of habitats. Strategies are needed for habitat restoration on disturbed sites. • Non-native plants and weed infestations require monitoring, control and management as part of habitat restoration strategies. • There is potential for impacts to park habitats, recreation values and adjacent lands from forest insects, disease and wildfire.
Managing impacts of recreation on ecological values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is inadequate information to assess the impact of recreation use on the ecological integrity of the park – particularly during peak salmon spawning years. • Recreational activities such as fishing, private and commercial kayaking and river rafting, and jet-ski use on the lower river have potential to disturb spawning habitat.
Management of recreational values and use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The lower portion of the Adams River is subject to flooding, erosion and channel changes, resulting in the loss of park facilities, which can be expensive and time consuming to replace. • The majority of resources have been directed at supporting fish viewing. There is a need to consider additional opportunities to enhance recreation values in the remainder of the park. • Informal recreation use is made of roads and parking areas adjacent to roads. Direction is needed on the potential role of various informal sites in the park.
Protection of cultural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over 50 archaeological sites exist within the park. Further investigation is required to assess these sites and to identify additional sites to ensure that they are not disturbed by park developments. • There is a need to explore cooperative opportunities with local First Nations
Public Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All road corridors within the park are experiencing increasing traffic with associated safety concerns. • There are no formally developed access and egress points for private or commercial paddling and rafting. The current informal ones have potential hazardous aspects.
Information, education and park orientation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is inadequate park orientation along the Squilax-Anglemont road, and inadequate trailhead maps, trail orientation and distance signs for the upper trail system. • The “<i>Salute to the Sockeye</i>” brings in hundreds of thousands of visitors every four years. This leads to management problems that impact the park well beyond this intense four-week period. • The majority of the interpretive effort in the park is directed at the sockeye salmon run. There is a need to develop a broader range of interpretive themes to help to encourage use at other times of the year.

The Role of the Protected Area

Regional and Provincial Context

Roderick Haig-Brown Provincial Park is part of a provincial system of more than 800 protected areas. As such it fulfills important conservation, recreation and cultural roles. Other protected areas in relative proximity include Shuswap Lake, Shuswap Lake Marine (several sites), Anstey-Hunakwa, Pukeashun, Momich Lakes, Niskonlith Lake, Paul Lake, Adams Lake, and Upper Adams River. These areas contribute to the protection of biodiversity in the region and, in association with the managed forest, are integral to conservation of wildlife populations, plant communities and biodiversity. The park's position in the transition between the Northern Thompson Highlands and the Shuswap Highlands eco-sections, combined with the special landscape features of the park, creates a unique variety of habitats.

Roderick Haig-Brown Provincial Park significantly contributes to the role of the Shuswap Lakes area as a major holiday destination, and complements the opportunities available at other provincial parks in the area. Less than an hour's drive, and approximately equidistant between the major communities of Salmon Arm and Kamloops, the park has paved access and is just minutes from the Trans Canada Highway (#1). Its ease of access and special attractions make it one of the most heavily visited parks for its size in the region – particularly during the fall spawning run.

Significance of Roderick Haig-Brown Provincial Park in the Protected Areas System

The outstanding recreation opportunities and conservation values of the Roderick Haig-Brown Provincial Park are of regional, provincial, national and international significance. Although the park protects a relatively small portion (1,059 hectares) of the Interior Douglas-fir (IDF) biogeoclimatic zone, it consists primarily of valley bottom and delta riparian habitat, a habitat considered among the most biologically diverse, yet the most threatened in the Southern Interior. This small, narrow, forested drainage has, over time, been extensively modified by human disturbances such as logging, hydro lines, road corridors, log flumes, weirs, human habitation and infestation by noxious weeds. While many of these activities have ceased, hydro and road corridors remain and it will take some time and effort for some areas of the park to recover to a near natural state.

The park contains a number of outstanding features including a diverse and complex vegetation cover stemming from the park's location between two very large lakes and its physiography (steep north and south facing slopes in the upper portion, delta in the lower portion), micro climates, and variety of soil depths and textures. This variety of habitats attracts a diversity of animals including several blue-listed species such as great blue heron and flammulated owl. The park also contains the internationally famous Adams River sockeye salmon run. During the dominant and sub-dominant runs, this spectacle draws tens

of thousands of visitors and the park is listed by the World Conservation Union (IUCN) as one of the “World’s Greatest Natural Areas”. Attesting to the historic significance of the salmon run, the Adams River corridor contains numerous archaeological sites including pictographs, pit house remains, cache pits, and artefacts. More recent heritage features include old pack trails and the remains of a 17 km log flume in the Hiuihill Creek valley.

Protected Area Roles

Conservation

The conservation role for Roderick Haig-Brown Provincial Park is to protect and preserve the special features associated with the Adams River sockeye salmon run, important riparian habitats and associated wildlife, and representative features of the Interior Douglas-fir biogeoclimatic zone.

- Roderick Haig-Brown Provincial Park is in a transition area at the eastern edge of the North Thompson Uplands Ecoregion, and close to the Shuswap Highlands Ecoregion. Only the Interior Douglas-fir (IDF) biogeoclimatic zone is represented in the park, in two variants which are both under-represented in the protected areas system (6.85 % of IDFxh1 and 4.08% of IDFmw2 are captured in existing protected areas). The park protects 818 ha of IDFxh1 (very hot, dry) which is almost 4.9% of the provincial protected area total of this Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification (BEC) unit. The IDFmw2 (moist, warm) covers 258 hectares and accounts for 4.1% of the amount of this BEC unit protected within the province.
- The park is at a transition area at the eastern edge of the Northern Thompson Upland, close to the Shuswap Highlands. Only the Interior Douglas-fir biogeoclimatic zone is represented in this park. Forested riparian areas in the upper valley bottomlands are comprised of Douglas fir, paper birch, trembling aspen and black cottonwood. Deciduous species dominate the riparian areas of small islands and moister sites of the lower river with an abundance of red-osier dogwood and rose in the understory.
- The great variety of vegetation communities in the park provide habitat for a variety of wildlife species. Combined with a relatively mild climate, the park is an important area for resident, nesting and migratory birds. According to BC Conservation Data Centre records, one red-listed bird (western grebe) and three blue-listed birds (great blue heron, flammulated owl, and northern saw-whet owl) occur in the park. River otter, beaver, mink and muskrat are found in and around the river throughout the park. Coyote, lynx, bobcat and cougar are present occasionally. Black bears are resident in the park and grizzly tracks indicate this blue-listed species is an occasional visitor. Mule deer, whitetail deer and moose are also present in varying numbers.
- The water regime of the park provides ideal habitat for fish, especially salmon, to spawn and grow. The deep, cool, clear waters of Adams Lake provide steady inflow to the Adams River. Tributary streams such as Hiuihill and Nikwikaia are stable and add little sediment to the river. The steady flows and rotting fish bodies provide in-stream nutrients

needed by resident fish and sockeye salmon fry as they enter the warm, relatively shallow waters of Shuswap Lake.

- In September and October of each year, the Adams River is home to the most important of 30 distinct sockeye salmon runs that make their annual migration from the mouth of the Fraser River. In peak years, the sockeye number over two million fish - more than all other runs combined. Three other species of salmon also spawn in the Adams River (chinook, coho, and pink) on different cycles and at different times of the year. However, none of them return on the scale of the sockeye.
- Many other species of fresh water fish can be found in the Adams River, including rainbow trout, bull trout, Rocky Mountain whitefish, large-scale sucker, and fine-scale sucker. Bull trout are on the provincial Blue List because of threats to their habitat.

Tourism, Recreation and Education

The recreation and tourism role for Roderick Haig-Brown Provincial Park is to provide low-impact day-use opportunities in a sensitive river and riparian setting. The park offers excellent potential as a soft adventure attraction and is one of the best environmental education and heritage appreciation sites in the province. The park complements other park and recreation opportunities in the popular Shuswap Lake tourist area.

- The park provides an outstanding opportunity to view the largest return of spawning sockeye salmon on the continent. Interpretive facilities and services help visitors appreciate and understand the life cycle and ecology of the salmon.
- The park complements other opportunities in the Shuswap by providing a quiet natural setting to escape from the intensive lake-oriented activities of the surrounding area.
- The park provides opportunities to view and study the rich diversity of wildlife and birds of cottonwood riparian habitat, and witness the dramatic effect of the salmon run.
- The park allows visitors to enjoy the local to internationally significant special features of the Adams River corridor. It is located only 5 kilometres from the Trans Canada Highway and vehicle access is available to within a short stroll of the river.
- The park protects a navigable river corridor that provides an introduction to the thrill of white water, and an opportunity to paddle in an easily accessible wild setting. A variety of beginner to advanced trails provides hiking and mountain biking access along the entire river.

Cultural Heritage

The cultural heritage role for Roderick Haig-Brown Provincial Park is to protect and interpret the sites and ways of life of the early First Nations, and European settlement of the Shuswap area.

- The area surrounding what is now Roderick Haig-Brown Provincial Park was a very significant place for the native population who lived in the area before European contact. The park has 54 documented cultural heritage sites and is part of a much larger area of sites that has provincial significance. The sites include cultural depressions of habitations and cache pits, pictographs, fire-burned rock, basalt flakes and lithic scatter. Over three hundred cache pits around the canyon area attest to its importance for spearing fish. Many of the sites in the park have been disturbed by river erosion, logging, road construction or private development.
- Reports of gold in mid-1858 brought the first non-natives into the Thompson and Shuswap area. Many thousands passed through Shuswap Lake on sternwheelers bound for the Columbia gold fields. The completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway along the south shore of the lake in 1887 created a huge demand for cordwood to supply the steam locomotives. In 1907 the Adams River Lumber Company built a splash dam at the outlet of Adams Lake into the lower Adams River, and the river was used for transporting logs. As a result, the upper Adams River sockeye salmon run was completely destroyed as fish were blocked from returning to that river until the dam was removed in 1946. In 1912, a 17-kilometre log flume was built to transport logs from Skmana Lake in the Hiuihill Creek valley to the Adams River. Remnants of the old flume and trail are still visible today.

Vision Statement

The development of a vision statement is an important tool in the overall management of a park. A shared vision helps to focus and guide the planning, management, operation and development of a park while facilitating closer cooperation between park managers and visitors. A clear vision provides the context to guide the short-term and long-term management of a park. It can assist in providing direction to park managers in regard to evolving demands in recreation and incorporating new approaches to conservation management. The vision statement is forward looking, and describes the desired future for Roderick Haig-Brown Provincial Park.

This vision statement projects up to 50 years into the future to describe what a visitor to Roderick Haig-Brown Provincial Park would expect to find at that time. The vision provides a conceptual context for defining the conservation, recreation and cultural roles of the park. Through understanding and appreciation of this vision, the public will be able to learn about the park and enjoy appropriate activities, and park managers will be able to adapt to changing and perhaps unforeseen circumstances in order to maintain the park setting and values.

Roderick Haig-Brown Provincial Park Vision Statement

Between the present and 2050, Roderick Haig-Brown Provincial Park continues to protect a healthy natural environment where visitors can experience and appreciate the wonders and natural beauty of the Adams River and its environs as it flows from Adams Lake to Shuswap Lake through the Northern Thompson Upland. Lands adjacent to the park are managed for a variety of uses, but in a coordinated manner with other agencies and private landowners that is sensitive to park values and visitors. Years of research, inventory and monitoring have provided a good understanding of park ecosystems and provide a sound basis for management decisions.

The park is managed in recognition of the international importance of the Adams River for the conservation of salmon, and there has been an improvement in the health of the river and its riparian habitats. Maintaining biodiversity of natural ecosystems is a priority and facilities are in harmony with the park setting.

The park provides outstanding opportunities for education and interpretation of the natural and cultural values of the area. Interpretive facilities and services help visitors appreciate and understand the life cycle and ecology of the salmon. The park continues to provide spiritual focus for local native bands whose rich lifestyle and artistic expression have revolved around the salmon for thousands of years. Diverse year-round day use recreation does not interfere with or damage the fish and fish habitat, and recreational facilities complement the natural values of the park.

Partnerships with First Nations, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, The Nature Trust of British Columbia, the Adams River Salmon Society, and the local community play a substantial role in the management and provision of visitor services, both in the park and off-site. The regional population has increased substantially, and tourism remains the economic mainstay of the area. The park plays an important role in the regional economy by attracting people to the area, and providing recreation opportunities that enhance the quality of life for residents and visitors. Increasing numbers of visitors requires the application of a number of management strategies to maintain park values – especially during the peak salmon run.

Relationship with First Nations

Three Indian Bands have an interest in the area of Roderick Haig-Brown Provincial Park: Adams Lake Band, Little Shuswap Band and Neskonlith Band. The Adams Lake Band and Neskonlith Band have completed a joint Traditional Use Study that indicates long-time and continuing interest in and use of the area. Little Shuswap Indian Band has completed Phase One of their Traditional Use Study.

The Environmental Stewardship Division is continuing to work with the Little Shuswap, Adams Lake and Neskonlith Indian bands to develop and implement management strategies for all the parks in the Shuswap Lake area, including Roderick Haig-Brown. There is a particular emphasis on working with the Little Shuswap Band and the Adams River Salmon Society in putting on the "*Salute to the Sockeye*" celebrations.

Park Zoning

Introduction

Zoning assists in the planning and management of a provincial park. In general terms, zoning divides a park into logical units to apply uniform and consistent management objectives based on natural, cultural and recreational values. It also takes into account existing and projected patterns of access and recreation use in relation to specific conservation goals. The zones reflect the intended land use, the degree of human use, and the level of management and development required. At one end of the spectrum, the *Intensive Recreation Zone* permits high levels of recreation and facility development. At the opposite end, the *Wilderness Conservation Zone* provides the highest level of protection for natural and cultural values with minimal human presence. Between these two extremes, there are three additional zones providing a range of conservation and recreation priorities. General management guidelines for these zones are outlined in Appendix D.

As indicated by **Figure Two**, the zoning plan for Roderick Haig-Brown Provincial Park divides the park into three zones: *Special Features*, *Intensive Recreation* and *Natural Environment*. This zoning plan may be amended in future to reflect changes resulting from the acquisition of additional information and new policy directions.

Appendix E provides a matrix identifying appropriate uses and facilities for each zone.

Natural Environment Zone

The objective of this zone is to ensure that activities and facilities do not dominate the natural environment and to provide for a level of recreation use and development that is compatible with the natural setting of the park. ATV's are not permitted.

This zoning covers 868 hectares (80% of the park) and occurs in the northern portion of the park above the Squilax-Anglemont Bridge, and includes all of the Hiuihill Creek addition to the park. This zone will accommodate the trails, facilities and access/egress to the river associated with hiking, mountain biking and river recreation.

Special Features Zone

The objective of this zone is to protect and present significant localized ecological and cultural features. Natural and cultural resources are to be maintained unimpaired. Recreational use may be restricted to protect the special feature.

Within Roderick Haig-Brown Provincial Park, *Special Features* zoning covers 148 hectares (14% of the park) and includes most of the park area south of the Squilax-Anglemont Bridge to its southern boundary in the waters of Shuswap Lake – except for Intensive recreation zones containing visitor parking lots and main salmon viewing area. This *Special Feature Zone* is dominated by riparian habitat associated with the active delta of the Adams River, as

well as critical spawning areas for sockeye, coho, chinook and pink salmon. The area is subject to current research by DFO on the salmon that spawn in the Adams River. This research will yield important information regarding the future management of fish and fish habitat within the park. This zone recognizes the international significance of the sockeye salmon run and permits management actions and possible restrictions to control visitation as appropriate to ensure the protection of this critical habitat. However, this zone also recognizes that there are trails and interpretation facilities that serve to raise awareness and appreciation of this valuable resource.

Intensive Recreation Zone

The objective of this zone is to provide for a variety of readily accessible facility-oriented outdoor recreation opportunities. This includes areas of high facility development including parking lots, and the main area of salmon viewing. The management intent of this designation is to accommodate high levels of vehicle-based users while protecting the park environment.

In Roderick Haig-Brown Provincial Park, this zone covers 60 hectares (6% of the park) and encompasses two small areas surrounding the two existing (2002) parking lots south of the Squilax-Anglemont Road adjacent to the fish viewing area of the park. This zone reflects the concentrated use node of the park during the peak visitation period of the sockeye salmon run. Opportunities will be explored to provide off-site parking for this purpose and as they become realized, this zone may be reduced and rehabilitated as appropriate.

Natural and Cultural Values Management

Introduction

Roderick Haig-Brown Provincial Park conserves important elements of British Columbia's natural and cultural heritage. The primary goal of park managers is to ensure the long-term protection and enhancement of the park's natural and cultural heritage values. To ensure these values are managed in perpetuity, the Environmental Stewardship Division will apply an ecosystem management approach in the management of Roderick Haig-Brown Provincial Park.

Geology, Soils and Landforms

Most of the park is underlain by bedrock of the Shuswap terrane, a series of Precambrian sedimentary and probable volcanic rocks that have undergone regional metamorphism. The effects of glaciation, and especially deglaciation, are largely responsible for the park's landscape, the broad gravel river flats, and perfect conditions for salmon spawning. Most soils in the park are of a sand and gravel texture and are derived from fluvial or fluvio-glacial processes.

Objectives	Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none">To understand the role the park's geology, soils and landforms play in shaping the naturally evolving ecosystem	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Develop a comprehensive GIS database that includes digitized data layers for the park's geology, soils and landforms.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Ensure that naturally evolving processes such as river erosion and deposition are allowed to continue unimpeded.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">No new permanent visitor facilities (except trails) will be constructed in the riparian zone of the park. Temporary (portable) structures may be employed to manage public viewing use during major spawning years.Existing facilities that are threatened by river erosion will either be closed or relocated.

Land Uses, Tenures and Interests

Access Management

The area within Roderick Haig-Brown Provincial Park has been used as a transportation corridor for centuries, initially by First Nations peoples, through to the first European explorers and prospectors, to loggers; and finally to present day visitors by motor vehicle along provincial roadways, by river rafters and kayakers, and hikers and cyclists along park trails. Today, the main access to the park is via the Squilax-Anglemont Road. Holding Road traverses the park on the west side of the Adams River, and provides access to the Hiuihill trail system.

The management of access to a park or protected area can have a substantial impact on the area's natural and cultural values.

Objectives	Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maintain the current level of visitor access to the park, while minimizing the effects on the park's natural and cultural values, and visitors' experiences. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with the Ministry of Transportation to ensure the Squilax-Anglemont Road and Holding Road are maintained to proper safety standards. Work with the Ministry of Transportation to ensure that any future road improvements incorporate Environmental Stewardship Division management concerns (visitor access and infrastructure requirements, minimizing disturbance to the parks natural and cultural values). The old West Side Road will be closed and the site rehabilitated to trail status once an alternative means of access to the river for canoers and kayakers has been established. No motorized vehicles will be allowed on park trails other than for specific management purposes. Road access and parking will be re-established to provide access to the north end of the river for kayakers and rafters.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To minimize access points into the park other than the provincial roadways in order to protect the park's natural and cultural values. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor external access roads to the park. Participate in access management planning and provide information to assist in determining status of roads adjacent to the park. Work with the Ministry of Forests and others to de-activate external roads where necessary.

Existing Tenures, Alienations and Encumbrances Management

Parcels of private land within Roderick Haig-Brown Provincial Park are owned by *The Nature Trust of British Columbia*. All the parcels have been leased back to BC Parks on 99-year leases and are to be managed in accordance with a signed management plan as part of the park, with the primary intent to protect and maintain the natural environment of the lower Adams River. The Nature Trust maintains a proprietary interest in their lands and in the management of the park.

Objective	Strategy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To work cooperatively with The Nature Trust of British Columbia for the management of park lands that are under their proprietary rights. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the Environmental Stewardship Division is meeting its legal obligations with The Nature Trust of British Columbia as stated in the lease agreement between the two parties.

Adjacent Patterns of Land Use

The park is bounded to the north by the Hustalen Indian Reserve 1 (Adams Lake Band) and To-ops Indian Reserve 3 (Adams Lake Band), and to the south by the Indian Reserve 1 Quaaout (Little Shuswap Band). Forested lands adjacent to the west end of the park on both the north and south sides of the park are in the Timber Supply Area of Adams Lake Lumber, a division of International Forest Products Ltd. Forest Development Plans within a kilometer

of the park boundary are referred to the Environmental Stewardship Division. The forested land east and north of the park and east of the river canyon is managed as a 340 hectare “Woodlot 370” under the Small Business Forest Enterprise Program of the Salmon Arm Forest District. Forest Development Plans are referred to the Environmental Stewardship Division. There are a number of parcels of developed private land adjacent to the park boundary along the south side of Holding Road. The privately owned Cottonwood Campsite is located on the eastern boundary of the park beside Shuswap Lake.

Objective	Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To work cooperatively with other government agencies, First Nations, companies and individuals who are responsible for the management of adjoining lands, to help ensure that conservation and recreation goals and objectives for the park are not compromised. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liaise with other agencies, companies and private individuals to ensure that proposed developments and on-going activities are compatible with park management goals and objectives. Liaise with other agencies, companies and private individuals to ensure the park’s natural and cultural values and opportunities are protected and enhanced. Monitor the impacts of adjoining land use activities on the park’s natural and cultural values and opportunities for visitor experiences. Prioritize and acquire, where feasible, adjoining properties that are important for the protection and conservation of the park’s natural and cultural values and recreational experiences. Look at other venues to managing adjacent lands such as conservation covenants. Work with surrounding agencies to manage recreation impacts on the foreshore.

Water

The Adams River is the most significant remaining natural sockeye salmon spawning channel in North America. The Lower Adams River flows from Adams Lake to Shuswap Lake, with small rapids and a section of white water through the canyon in an otherwise steadily flowing large river. Lower portions of both Hiuihill Creek and Nikwikwaia Creek fall within the park and drain into the Adams River. Changes to the Adams River can be expected during high water flows as the river reworks its own bed. Trees on the banks and islands drop into the river and help to accelerate that change. The impact of flood years is felt most in the lower river when riverbanks are carved away and new channels and gravel banks created. In winter, the steady flow of water provides a constant supply of oxygen to the developing salmon eggs in the spawning beds. The federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) have made some alterations in the river in an effort to improve directions of flow and habitats. None of those developments are considered enough to influence the course of the river in the long term, given the immensity of the changes that can happen in a flood.

Objective	Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To conserve and maintain the natural diversity and productivity of aquatic ecosystems in the park. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that park management and visitor activities do not degrade the quality of the park's surface and sub-surface water resources. Ensure that fresh water habitat for fish spawning is protected and maintained. Ensure that trail development and maintenance minimize erosion of surface materials into creeks, the Adams River and Adams and Little Shuswap lakes. Ensure that sanitary facilities are properly designed and located.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maintain a high standard of water quality entering into the park from adjoining lands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with the Ministry of Forests and licensees to ensure that riparian habitat is not degraded by upstream forest harvesting and cattle grazing activities. Work with the trout farm owners located above the park on Hiuihill Creek to minimize the downstream impacts from fish farm activities on the park's surface water quality.

Vegetation

Roderick Haig-Brown Provincial Park is in a transition area at the eastern edge of the Northern Thompson Upland Ecoregion, and close to the Shuswap Highlands Ecoregion. Only the Interior Douglas-fir (IDF) biogeoclimatic zone is represented in the park. Two variants are present - very dry hot (IDF_{vh1}) and moist warm (IDF_{mw2}). The primary focus will be on the protection and management of the old growth cottonwood stands and associated riparian vegetation.

The Environmental Stewardship Division promotes an ecosystem approach to the management of provincial parks. Ecosystem management requires an integrated view of environmental systems, acknowledging the relationships among ecosystem components. It focuses attention on important long-term and large-scale issues and encourages interagency cooperation. Roderick Haig-Brown Provincial Park will be managed by applying the principles and practices of ecosystem management.

Objectives	Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To manage the park with an overall emphasis on ecosystem management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop an Ecosystem Management Plan that will include components on water, vegetation, fish and wildlife. Implement the principle of 'no net-loss' of habitat, including reduction in habitat fragmentation. Review the location and layout of park infrastructure and visitor facilities with the intention of reducing impacts on the park's important riparian habitat.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maintain and restore natural plant communities and processes for their inherent value and for their contribution to the diversity of wildlife habitats and recreation attractions in the park. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare a Vegetation Management Strategy as part of the Ecosystem Management Plan that deals with the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Conserving vegetation patterns and rare species ➤ Fire management ➤ Insect and disease management ➤ Maintaining public safety ➤ Safeguarding adjacent forest resources.

Objectives	Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To protect rare, endangered and vulnerable native plant communities and species, and to prevent the establishment of non-native species. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and protect sensitive vegetation from adverse impacts of recreational activities. Assess, monitor and control noxious and other invasive weed species through biological, chemical or mechanical means. The Environmental Stewardship Division may intervene where necessary if natural processes threaten rare, endangered and vulnerable native plant communities and species.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve knowledge of the park's vegetation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage low-impact scientific studies of vegetation. Complete terrestrial ecosystem mapping for the entire park.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To encourage public appreciation of forest and vegetation values 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop interpretive information on vegetative features and values.

Fish and Wildlife

The variety of vegetation communities in Roderick Haig-Brown Provincial Park provides habitat for a diversity of wildlife species. The Adams River is the most significant remaining natural sockeye salmon spawning channel in North America. The rich fish habitat of the Adams River is also an important factor influencing wildlife use of the park (especially during peak spawning years), and the complex inter-relationships with adjoining terrestrial habitat. For many faunal species, connections with habitat surrounding the park are important. Some wildlife species are resident in the park, while others use the area seasonally for varying periods. There are many opportunities for viewing wildlife from trails throughout the park, especially along the lower trails during the sockeye salmon runs.

There has been no comprehensive study of the fauna in the park and most of the evidence is anecdotal.

Objectives	Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To protect rare, endangered, sensitive and vulnerable species. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formalize management of fish resources with MWALP/DFO that defines relationship and activities that can be done in park to manage fish. No new spawning channels will be developed. No expansion of existing facilities will be permitted. Where appropriate, active management and intervention to protect fish habitat may be permissible under limited circumstances.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To understand the contribution and importance of the park to the habitat needs of fish and wildlife populations in the area and to encourage scientific wildlife studies and inventories, and research programs in the park where compatible with other objectives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and implement a fish and wildlife inventory strategy with other agencies to address inventory needs both inside and adjacent to the park.

Objectives	Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To conserve and sustain the natural diversity of fish and wildlife species and their habitats. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a long-term management plan for fish and wildlife with other agencies. Key elements in this strategy will include ongoing wildlife inventories, inventory of habitat requirements, and the role of fire, insects and disease. Formalize management of fish resources with MWALP/DFO that defines relationship and activities that can be done in the park to manage fish. No new spawning channels will be developed No expansion of existing facilities. Where appropriate, active management and intervention to protect for fish habitat may be permissible under limited circumstances. DFO has fisheries management authority on the river (<i>Fisheries Act</i> applies). Monitor the condition of critical habitats and implement habitat protection or restoration measures as appropriate.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To encourage public appreciation of fish and wildlife values. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop interpretive information on the fish and wildlife features and values.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide for public viewing and non-consumptive appreciation of wildlife. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake proactive measures to address and avoid conflicts between people and wildlife, such as education, re-routing of trails and closures, if necessary.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure recreational and management activities and facilities do not negatively affect fish and wildlife or their habitats. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess, monitor and regulate fishing to ensure healthy fish populations are maintained. Assess conditions and monitor levels of recreation use to limit impact on fish and wildlife. Take management actions where necessary.

Cultural Heritage

The area around Roderick Haig-Brown Provincial Park has been traditionally used by First Nations for hundreds of years. The abundance of salmon that passed through the area every fall provided a reliable source of food that would help sustain people for the coming year. Areas of flat ground on river terraces, a mild climate and low snowfall provided good living conditions for surviving the winter. The park has 54 documented cultural heritage sites and is part of a much larger area of sites that has provincial significance. The sites include cultural depressions of habitations and cache pits, pictographs, fire-burned rock, basalt flakes, and lithic scatter. Many of the sites in the park have been disturbed by river erosion, logging, road construction, or private development.

The park also contains some excellent examples of Post-Contact history. The park area was traversed and used by fur traders, mining prospectors, loggers, and finally settlers. Some remnants of these past activities can still be found within the park (e.g. logging flume in Hiuihill Creek).

Objectives	Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To protect the park's First 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake an Archaeological and Cultural Resource Assessment

<p>Nations' and Post-Contact cultural heritage values.</p>	<p>of the park in consultation with First Nations, the agencies responsible for archaeology, and other knowledgeable sources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop management strategies for the park's cultural heritage values. Conduct Archaeological Impact Assessments and apply management measures (i.e. buffering, avoidance, access controls, signage, mitigation) where appropriate. Where cultural resources are deemed to be of provincial or national significance, higher levels of protection and intervention may be required. • The historic Hiuihill Creek logging flume will be allowed to naturally deteriorate. • Ensure Post-Contact history is preserved by maintaining historical records (reports and photographs). • Work with local First Nations to increase the historical and cultural knowledge and record of the area. Encourage the development of a Traditional Use Site Inventory.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To present the park's First Nation's and Post-Contact cultural values to visitors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop appropriate heritage media to relate the story and significance of the park's cultural and heritage values. • Work with First Nations, other agencies, institutions and individuals to present the cultural and heritage values of the park.

Landscape Setting and Feature Values

The landscape setting and feature values for Roderick Haig-Brown Provincial Park are a fundamental component of the visitor experience. These park values and the emotional, spiritual and inspirational senses they stir in visitors are often what is recounted and recalled by park visitors. The park's landscape settings and feature values and the opportunities they create for visitor experiences, range from one of thrill and fascination at the sight of thousands of spawning salmon, to one of peace and tranquility from a walk along a forest trail on a cool, sunny day in the winter.

Objectives	Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To maintain the landscape settings and feature values within the park so that quality visitor experiences are presented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design, locate, construct and maintain all park facilities in a manner that is in harmony with the surrounding landscape and environment.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To maintain views external to the park by working cooperatively with other agencies, companies and individuals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liaise with the Ministry of Forests, forest licensees and individuals, and provide comments for resource activities adjacent to the park to ensure the park's integrity is maintained. • Participate in referral processes and review Forest Management Plans, mineral exploration plans, and land development plans in areas adjacent to the park.

Outdoor Recreation Opportunities Management

Introduction

Roderick Haig-Brown Provincial Park has a number of natural and cultural values that create regionally and provincially significant recreation and tourism opportunities. The overall intent is to maintain the natural character of the park while still providing quality recreational opportunities for visitors to enjoy, understand and appreciate the park's values. The design and nature of facilities, services and park information can very much influence park user enjoyment. While there are basic requirements for public safety and travel in the park, facilities should not create added and artificial attractions. Historically, the trails, parking, and facilities in Roderick Haig-Brown Provincial Park were created to deal with the maximum visitation associated with the dominant sockeye run. Over time, the well-established trails have become eroded, some sections have been completely washed away, the viewing platform has been undermined, and parking areas have become infested with noxious weeds. Past management approaches not only proved costly but also failed to provide adequate conservation protection.

Outdoor Recreation Opportunities and Facilities

Outdoor recreation is an important part of visitor enjoyment and appreciation of a park. Generally, outdoor recreation opportunities are judged on their possible impacts on natural and cultural values, facilities and trails, and the enjoyment of other visitors to the park. The provision of outdoor recreation opportunities and their associated facilities must be managed in harmony with the natural and cultural values for which the park was created. Therefore, some limitations on recreation may be required.

The recreation opportunities found within the park will remain compatible with conservation objectives and the enjoyment of the natural setting. The park will provide non-motorized, day-use recreation opportunities that emphasize human interaction with the park's natural and cultural values. Opportunities to view the spectacle of the sockeye salmon run, particularly in peak years, and to appreciate its natural and cultural significance, will continue to provide a recreational experience of international interest.

As new recreational activities arise in the future, an assessment will be undertaken to determine their potential impact on the park's natural and cultural values.

Trail Activities

Roderick Haig-Brown Provincial Park has an extensive trail network of over 24 kilometres that winds throughout most areas of the park. The trail network is used throughout the year by hikers, mountain bikers, nature enthusiasts (bird watchers), cross country skiers and snowshoers. The upper trails and the Hiuihill Creek trails are more rustic and suitable for longer day hiking opportunities. The lower trails below the highway bridge receive the highest amount of use and are the main focus for fish viewing activities and opportunities.

Hiking

Roderick Haig-Brown Provincial Park will continue to provide a range of trail hiking opportunities from a short stroll, to a day-long hike. The heaviest use is on the lower trails and on the upper trails as far as the canyon. These are the areas that are most attractive for casual walking, dog walking, and family hikes, as well as the best locations for fish viewing and nature study. The canyon area is a popular trail destination and picnic area, and a good area to view rafters. The area beyond the canyon receives less use. The flume trails in the Hiuihill Creek area of the park are also popular, particularly for those interested in cultural history.

Mountain Biking

The upper trails of this park are well used by mountain bikers, individually and in organized groups, mainly from the Salmon Arm, Kamloops and Kelowna areas. The trails are popular for spring use, as one of the first areas to become snow-free, and as easy trails suited for training for the cycling season. The trails are described as fun and interesting, yet suitable for beginners and families. There are reportedly few conflicts between bikers and other users.

Objectives	Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To minimize or reduce impacts associated with existing trails and riparian habitats, and to be more flexible with providing seasonal viewing opportunities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop an overall visitor concept and site development plan with options including but not limited to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Removing and rehabilitating trails ➤ Relocating trails away from the river's edge ➤ Creating temporary branch trails to the river's edge ➤ Building temporary structures for fish viewing ➤ Removing and rehabilitating viewing areas after fish viewing season. ➤ Reducing the size and rehabilitating parking areas ➤ Exploring options for off-site parking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide and maintain a trail network within the park for appropriate recreational opportunities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trails in the portions of the park above the highway bridge (including the Hiuihill Creek area) will be maintained to a level suitable for hiking and mountain biking (Type II trail standard). • Trails in the portions of the park below the highway bridge will be maintained to a level suitable for short strolls, hiking and mountain biking (Type I trail standard) • Formalize the existing trail that provides access to the canyon viewing site off Holding Road to BC Park trail and safety standards. • Work with the Ministry of Transportation (MOT) on the redevelopment plan for the Adams River Bridge to ensure the design incorporates visitor safety and parking requirements. In the interim, work with MOT to increase the visitor safety and parking facilities at the east end of the bridge.

Objectives	Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To manage trail use activities to ensure the park's natural and cultural values are not degraded. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor the impacts on the park's natural and cultural values associated with trail use activities (hiking and mountain biking) Implement appropriate management actions such as temporary closures, site hardening, visitor education, and annual maintenance programs where necessary.

Fish Viewing Opportunities

Viewing and learning about spawning sockeye salmon are the activities most associated with Roderick Haig-Brown Provincial Park. These activities attract the broadest range of participants including local residents to international tourists, individuals and organized groups, all ages and abilities. Schools from the Salmon Arm and Kamloops School Districts, grades 4 to 7, visit the *Salute to the Salmon* as part of the curriculum. During the *Salute to the Salmon* festival, which occurs every fourth year, upwards of one million people, may visit the park. The festival provides a substantial economic benefit to the surrounding communities.

The spectacle of the spawning salmon attracts naturalist clubs from throughout the province. Local clubs from the Kamloops and Shuswap areas regularly visit the park as organized group outings or as individuals. In addition to the spawning salmon, features of interest include the cottonwood stands, unique plants, birds, scavengers of the fish carcasses, young fish in the spawning channel, shade plants in the Hiuihill Creek area, and the flume system.

Objectives	Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide and maintain opportunities for fish viewing within Roderick Haig-Brown Provincial Park. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a visitor concept and site development plan that provides environmentally sensitive fish viewing opportunities (Existing facilities may be removed, modified or relocated). The existing fish viewing platform is subject to erosion from the Adams River. Should the structural integrity and thus safety of the platform be reduced as a result of natural erosion processes, the platform will possibly be removed and replaced by temporary platforms at appropriate locations. Work cooperatively with the Shuswap First Nation to investigate the opportunity to provide fish viewing opportunities on their land that abuts the Adams River.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide support for the <i>Salute to the Sockeye</i> festival. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Adams River Salmon Society will continue to be the lead group responsible for the <i>Salute to the Sockeye</i> festival. Work cooperatively with the society in the planning and presentation of the festival in cooperation with other partners (DFO, Nature Trust, Shuswap First Nation) Explore opportunities for moving some of the <i>Salute to the Sockeye</i> festival activities off-site. Explore opportunities for dispersing the peak visitor use the park experiences during the month long <i>Salute</i>, over the following 47 months between <i>Salutes</i>.

Recreational River Activities

The Adams River provides excellent opportunities for beginner to intermediate kayakers, recreational rafters, and other users from regional areas. Local Salmon Arm and Shuswap residents use the river regularly, including weekday evenings. Kayakers and rafters currently put-in at the weir and take out at the highway bridge. Until the early 1990's, when the top bridge was removed, kayakers/rafters put-in at the lake. The original take-out was about 0.5 km north of the bridge close to the upper trails trailhead. The lower river has too many logjams and sweepers to allow for safe paddling use.

Objectives	Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide opportunities for recreational use of the Adams River that are consistent with the park's vision. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subject to resolution of access issues with various agencies (including Adams Lake Band), develop a parking area for recreational users of the river in the northwest corner of the park near the mouth of the Adams River. Provide river uses with appropriate moving water safety messages and environmental/conservation messages.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure the impact of recreational use on the Adams River has no negative consequences. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a monitoring program to evaluate impacts of recreation use on the Adams River. If monitoring of impacts necessitates additional management actions in order to protect the river's aquatic species and habitat, then visitor management techniques such as limits, closures, and quotas may be instituted. Work with rental agencies of personal watercraft in the surrounding area, to inform their clients about management concerns on the Adams River.

Commercial Recreation

Presently, commercial recreation activities within the park are limited to commercial rafting tours of the Adams River. Commercial river rafting has been offered on the Adams River in Roderick Haig-Brown Provincial Park since 1983. Demand for additional commercial recreation services may grow as awareness and popularity of the park continues to increase in the coming years.

In considering new commercial recreational opportunities, the emphasis will be on protecting natural values and minimizing the impacts on other users. New proposals are subject to completion of an impact assessment that considers their implications to environmental, social and economic values and will be evaluated on the basis of their capability, long-term sustainability, and cost-benefit to the park.

Objective	Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To keep the number of permitted commercial recreation services within the social carrying capacity of the park, and within the limits of acceptable environmental change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Authorize (by Park Use Permit) approved commercial recreation operators. Undertake a Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) study and set appropriate limits for carrying capacity and acceptable environmental change. Consider new commercial recreation applications if they meet within environmental and social capacities, and are in keeping with the long-term vision and zoning for the park. Require all permit holders to prepare and maintain a 5-year business plan that is compatible with the management plan. Develop and implement a monitoring program to assess impacts from commercial and public recreation of the park's natural and cultural values. Work with commercial operators to develop a code of conduct that is in keeping with the management plan.

Management Services

The Environmental Stewardship Division of the Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection, is the provincial government agency responsible for the planning and management of Roderick Haig-Brown Provincial Park. The *Park Act* and its associated regulations, ministry policies and procedures, and overall government policy and legislation guide the management of these parks. The Environmental Stewardship Division undertakes a number of park management strategies, activities, and actions to ensure that government legislation and policies are implemented.

Objectives	Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure the various management responsibilities are carried out according to the guidelines of the management plan and the established policies and procedures of the ministry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare an Annual Management Plan for Roderick Haig-Brown Provincial Park that provides direction for recreation, conservation, and cultural management initiatives. Maintain a seasonal presence by park rangers or contractors, as funding permits. Develop and maintain adequate signs and information materials to ensure public safety and security, protection of the park's natural, cultural and recreational values, and compliance with park rules and regulations. Investigate opportunities for the use of volunteers and others to supplement management activities and services.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure park facilities adhere to the principle of "no net-loss" of habitat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove and rehabilitate any sites and facilities designated as redundant or inappropriately affecting the environment.

Visitor Information

Introduction

Visitor information, programs and services are an important function of visitor management. Information products can play a number of key roles. First, visitor information can serve to set visitor expectations and assist in the planning of holidays and recreation activities. Secondly, information can promote outdoor etiquette and careful use of the park’s resources. Thirdly, information can create an awareness and appreciation about cultural features, natural settings and conservation principles and initiatives. For the most part, visitor management is not required as the park is day use only and activities are self-controlled largely by the trail system and by access and egress points on the river. However, during the dominant and sub-dominant sockeye runs, there is a need for active visitor management along the fish viewing trails, at platforms as well as in the parking areas to ensure that the tens of thousands of visitors do not disturb vegetation or fish habitat or create overcrowding and safety concerns.

Visitor Experience

Awareness

The information strategy for the park will rely primarily on non-personal information media to communicate important park themes and messages. There is a need to identify and deliver important education/interpretation themes and messages. This is especially true during the “*Salute to the Sockeye*”, which recognizes the international significance of the sockeye run.

Objective	Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide information on the natural and cultural values of the park and recreational opportunities available to visitors on the BC Parks website. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annually provide current information and updates on park natural and cultural resource conditions. Provide information on interpretation and education opportunities on the website.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that tourism advertisement complements the vision and purposes of the park. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review promotional material of resorts and tourism operators to ensure there is no conflict with park management intents.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide adequate signage for the park. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare and implement a sign plan for the park, which includes park entrance and exit signs and appropriate boundary, signs in strategic locations.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To undertake a range of awareness and promotion activities associated with the “<i>Salute to the Sockeye</i>”. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In cooperation with partners, provide both on-site and off-site promotion and awareness recognizing the international significance of the sockeye run. Long-term goal is to move <i>Salute</i> activities to an off-site location, with guided tours on site to view salmon. Explore opportunities to establish off-site facilities for the <i>Salute</i>. Develop important educational messages about the need for visitor use controls.

Direction from Other Planning Processes

There are no directives from other land use plans (i.e. Kamloops Land and Resource Management Plan) that affect the promotion and marketing of Roderick Haig-Brown Provincial Park.

Specific Protected Area Concerns

There are two key concerns that require visitor information for the purposes of protecting natural resources and public safety. The first is the requirement to inform visitors of locations and protocols for viewing fish during the “*Salute*”. The second is the need to inform visitors of the attendant dangers of parking along the edges of park roads to access the river or trails.

Objective	Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To protect fish habitat and riparian habitat from disturbance during high visitation periods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place temporary visitor controls and appropriate signage to instruct visitors on protocols and locations for fish viewing during the salute.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve safety for visitors along road corridors - Squilax Anglemont Road, Holding Road, Bear Creek Road. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with the Ministry of Transportation (MOT) to improve safety of all park roads. Install signage to warn of attendant dangers .
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide safe roadside parking near highway bridge. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with MOT to ensure design plans incorporate safe pullout and parking, and trailhead access. Work with MOT to enhance access and egress to improve safety on an interim basis.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide safe river viewing in the canyon area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure appropriate signage to warn of attendant dangers of proximity to cliffs. Develop appropriate facility to provide a safe viewing area.

Interpretive Themes

The core themes that will form the basis of the communication program in Roderick Haig-Brown Provincial Park are:

The Nature of the Place:

This is the most basic theme that needs to be presented at all parks and in most communications. It is of primary importance to help park visitors and residents understand the basic characteristics of Roderick Haig-Brown Provincial Park and why it is special. Messages will include information on biodiversity, physical geography, geology, weather, climate, wildlife and vegetation.

Why protected areas:

British Columbia is a spectacular and diverse province that can still preserve relatively undisturbed examples of natural and cultural heritage, and outdoor recreation values. The establishment of protected areas reflects society’s values and the value that citizens place on heritage preservation. Park users should know that Roderick Haig-Brown Provincial Park is set aside to protect these values.

Humans in the Landscape:

The Environmental Stewardship Division needs to connect park visitors with the other humans who have lived in the landscape. Roderick Haig-Brown Provincial Park has evidence of First Nation's and Post-Contact presence. Roderick Haig-Brown Provincial Park communications programs will seek to inform the visitor about First Nations and Post-Contact history.

Protecting the Resource and yourself:

A key theme that is of particular importance to Roderick Haig-Brown Provincial Park is that of protecting the park resources and the visitor. Among the messages that will be presented are those around trail etiquette and safe use of the river. Information on safety and procedures in the presence of wildlife (especially bears) will also be presented.

Global Change and Parks:

No park is an island: making park visitors aware of and understanding the notion that parks are heavily affected by outside influences will be an important element of communications. Global change, ecological footprints, environmental carrying capacity, human population growth, and adjacent land-use compatibility are some of the concepts that this theme will emphasize.

Objective	Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none">To inform and enlighten park visitors through the provision of accurate and interesting information on Roderick Haig-Brown Provincial Park.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Develop information materials that relay important information on the park's opportunities for recreational activities and that will enhance visitor use, safety and enjoyment of the park's facilities and services.Develop information and interpretive messages that tell the important park stories, and relay important information on the natural and cultural values of the park.Develop an integrated communication package for printed material and signs using consistent themes, messages and designs. Install adequate signage to inform visitors of important park messages including safety and security, rules and regulations, and visitor information.Work closely with local First Nations to ensure their culture and history are accurately portrayed in park communication material.Develop and use off-site interpretation media to deliver the important park messages for Roderick Haig-Brown Provincial Park.

Management Messages

It is very important to take advantage of opportunities to build public understanding and support to enhance stewardship of these special places. The following management messages should be delivered inside and outside the park including in schools, community forums, interpretive media and promotional materials.

Objective	Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide opportunities for people to understand, appreciate and support stewardship of the park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop management messages including but not limited to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The role of parks and protected areas; ➤ The role of Roderick Haig-Brown Provincial Park in the provincial protected areas system; ➤ The importance of managing protected areas on an ecosystem basis; ➤ The park's unique and special natural and cultural values; ➤ The relationship between human history and the environment including First Nations and European settlement and development; ➤ Information that will enhance visitor use, safety and enjoyment of park facilities and services.

Plan Implementation

This management plan provides the direction for planning, management and development of Roderick Haig-Brown Provincial Park. The implementation of this plan is the responsibility of the Regional Manager, Environmental Stewardship Division, Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection. This management plan forms the basis from which operational level plans may be developed including recreation, ecosystem management, fish and wildlife, vegetation and fire management plans. These plans will be developed through discussions with local agencies, stakeholders and the general public. They will set priorities and give details of the specific actions for implementation.

The management plan forms the basis from which the Environmental Stewardship Division and other agencies can set priorities to meet management objectives. Implementation of most of the strategies will be of an operational nature, but others such as fisheries and fire management will require more detailed planning. Follow through on these strategies is dependent on the availability of financial and staffing capacity of the ministry. In addition, implementation of actions is affected by the management needs of other parks in the Thompson Region and the entire protected areas system.

The Environmental Stewardship Division will ensure that public interest groups, individuals and stakeholders are consulted where appropriate in various follow up management planning processes.

Appendix A – Kamloops LRMP Direction for Protected Areas

Objective	Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect viable, representative examples of British Columbia's natural diversity and recreational opportunities and to protect special natural, cultural heritage and recreational features. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Logging, mining and energy exploration and development are prohibited in all Protection RMZ's. Appropriate control measures may be undertaken to control disease, insect infestation, noxious weeds (control methods will emphasize biological and cultural control methods), and fire where this is consistent with maintaining values within and outside of Protection RMZ's and is consistent with local level plans. The Grazing Policy recognizes certain categories where grazing will be prohibited.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respect existing uses where these meet the objectives of Protection RMZ's. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Domestic Livestock Grazing: The majority of Protection RMZs have existing grazing tenures, which are an allowed use and which will be permitted to continue subject to the Grazing Policy guidelines developed by the LRMP table (Section 2.3.1.1). Trapping, and commercial tourism: Many Protection RMZs have existing tenures that will be allowed to continue. To prevent recreational overuse, a local level plan may give direction to the use and access to an RMZ to preserve both the environment and the experience of using the area. Both public independent and commercial recreation use may be managed for this reason. Existing utilities, such as transmission lines, pipelines and communications towers will be allowed to continue.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respect existing uses where these meet the objectives of Protection RMZ's. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Licenses: Most Protection RMZs have existing water licenses that may include domestic, irrigation, diversions and water storage structures. These licenses and the ability to manage them for their licensed use will be allowed to continue within Protection RMZs. RMZ management plans will allow for the continued access, maintenance and rehabilitation of water tenures. Operators and tenure holders shall be entitled to fair and equitable compensation, subject to provincial policy, where they are not allowed to continue, sell or transfer their uses or operations.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain a level of access appropriate to the objectives of the RMZ. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access in Protection RMZs is often crucial to existing uses. Current methods of access to manage existing tenures will generally continue. Further access management concerns will be addressed in local level plans for Protection RMZ's. In RMZs having existing or potential tourism operations, and where tourism is an acceptable use, an appropriate local level plan will determine the desirability, necessity, location and type of access. Local level plans will address motorized and non-motorized use.

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assess and evaluate new proposals for use.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Allocation of new tenures will be subject to local level plans for the RMZ. Proposals for new uses will respect existing uses.• Proposals for new recreation and tourism uses will be reviewed in the context of the local level plan and the specific objectives and strategies for the RMZ.• Competitive sporting events, such as orienteering and cross-country skiing, are not necessarily excluded from Protection RMZs with a recreation and tourism emphasis. These uses must be compatible with the objectives and strategies for each area.
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Appendix B: Goals for Protected Areas

The Goals of the Protected Areas Strategy¹ are:

Goal 1: Representativeness

To protect viable, representative examples of the natural diversity of the province, representative of the major terrestrial, marine and freshwater ecosystems, the characteristic habitats, hydrology and landforms, and the characteristic backcountry recreational and cultural heritage values of each ecosection.

Wherever possible, protected areas should combine natural, cultural heritage and recreational values. Where it is not possible to combine these in a common area, they may be represented separately. Where it is not possible to represent all values, the natural values will be given priority.

Goal 2: Special Features

To protect the special natural, cultural heritage and recreational features of the province, including rare and endangered species and critical habitats, outstanding or unique botanical, zoological, geological and paleontological features, outstanding or fragile cultural heritage features, and outstanding outdoor recreational features such as trails.

Many protected areas will be set aside primarily to protect rare or vulnerable features. Others will combine protection with giving people the opportunity to appreciate and enjoy the intrinsic value of the areas. Others will be protected to attract people to experience and appreciate their natural and cultural heritage.

Appendix C: BC Parks Recreation Goals

BC Parks has four recreation goals¹:

- *Tourism Travel Routes*: to provide parks and services, which enhance tourism travel routes. We would like to help BC build a worldwide reputation for offering tourism opportunities along major highways, lakes and the Coast;
- *Outdoor Recreation Holiday Destinations*: to provide park attractions that serve as or improve key destinations for outdoor recreation holidays. We want to help the province build a reputation for world-renowned natural holiday destinations;
- *Backcountry*: to provide outstanding backcountry recreation opportunities throughout the province. We want to build the province's reputation for backcountry recreation by protecting and managing our most outstanding wilderness areas;
- *Local Recreation*: to ensure access to local outdoor recreation opportunities for all residents of the province.

¹Ministry of Parks. 1990. Preserving our Living Legacy: Parks Plan 90. Victoria, BC

Appendix D: BC Parks Zone Descriptions (for zones in Roderick Haig-Brown Provincial Park)

	Intensive Recreation	Natural Environment	Special Feature
OBJECTIVE	To provide for a variety of readily accessible, facility-oriented outdoor recreation opportunities.	To protect scenic values and to provide for backcountry recreation opportunities in a largely undisturbed natural environment.	To protect and present significant natural or cultural resources, features or processes because of their special character, fragility and heritage values.
USE LEVEL	Relatively high density and long duration types of use.	Relatively low use but higher levels in association with nodes of activity or access.	Generally low.
MEANS OF ACCESS	All-weather public roads or other types of access where use levels are high (see "Impacts" below).	Mechanized (powerboats, snowmobiles, all terrain vehicles), non-mechanized (foot, horse, canoe, bicycle). Aircraft and motorboat access to drop-off and pickup points will be permitted.	Various; may require special access permit.
LOCATION	Contiguous with all-weather roads and covering immediate areas, modified landscapes or other high-use areas.	Removed from all-weather roads but easily accessible on a day-use basis. Accessible by mechanized means such as boat or plane.	Determined by location of special resources; may be surrounded by or next to any of the other zones.
SIZE OF ZONE	Small; usually less than 2,000 ha.	Can range from small to large.	Small; usually less than 2000 hectares.
BOUNDARY DEFINITION	Includes areas of high facility development in concentrated areas.	Boundaries should consider limits of activity/facility areas relative to ecosystem characteristics and features.	Area defined by biophysical characteristics or the nature and extent of cultural resources (adequate to afford protection).

RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES	Vehicle camping, picnicking, beach activities, power-boating, canoeing, kayaking, strolling, historic and nature appreciation, fishing, snowplay, downhill and cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, specialized activities.	Walk-in/boat-in camping, power-boating, hunting, canoeing, kayaking, backpacking, historic and nature appreciation, fishing, cross-country skiing, snowmobiling, river rafting, horseback riding, heli-skiing, heli-hiking, and specialized activities.	To protect and present significant natural or cultural resources, features or processes because of their special character, fragility and heritage values .
FACILITIES	May be intensely developed for user convenience. Campgrounds, landscaped picnic/play areas, trail accommodation or interpretative buildings; boat launches, administrative buildings, service compounds, gravel pits, disposal sites, wood lots; parking lots, etc.	Moderately developed for user convenience. Trails, walk-in/boat-in campsites, shelters, accommodation buildings may be permitted; facilities for motorized access e.g. docks, landing strips, fuel storage, etc.	Interpretative facilities only, resources are to be protected.
IMPACTS ON NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	Includes natural resource features and phenomena in a primarily natural state but where human presence may be readily visible both through the existence of recreation facilities and of people using the zone. Includes areas of high facility development with significant impact on concentrated areas.	Area where human presence on the land is not normally visible, facility development limited to relatively small areas. Facilities are visually compatible with natural setting.	None; resources to be maintained unimpaired.
MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES	Oriented toward maintaining a high quality recreation experience. Intensive management of resource and/or control of visitor activities. Operational facilities designed for efficient operation while remaining unobtrusive to the park visitor.	Oriented to maintaining a natural environment and a high quality recreation experience. Visitor access may be restricted to preserve the recreation experience or to limit impacts. Separation of less compatible recreational activities and transportation modes. Designation of transportation may be necessary to avoid potential conflicts (e.g. horse trails, cycle paths, hiking trails).	High level of management protection with ongoing monitoring. Oriented to maintaining resources and, where appropriate, a high quality recreational and interpretative experience. Active or passive management depending on size, location, and nature of the resource. Visitor access may be restricted to preserve the recreation experience and to limit impacts.
EXAMPLES OF ZONING	Campground in Rath Trevor Beach Park; Gibson Pass ski area in E.C. Manning	Core area in Cathedral Park; North beach in Naikoon Park.	Tidepools in Botanical Beach Park; Sunshine Meadows in Mount

Appendix E

BC Parks Planning Zone Description Matrix

Activities/Uses/Facilities Allowable and Applied in Roderick Haig -Brown Provincial Park Natural Environment Zone. (The Allowable column indicates the generic status of such activity, use or facility in the park system. The Applied column indicates if the activity, use or facility is applicable to the Natural Environment Zone in Roderick Haig Brown Provincial Park.

Activity/Use/Facility	Allowable in NE Zone	Applied in this Park's NE Zone
Activity		
Beach activities (swimming, sunbathing, etc.)	Y	Y
Boating (power)	Y	N1
Boating (non-power)	Y	Y
Camping - no trace (back-packing)	Y	N
Camping - other (at designated sites)	Y	N
Commercial recreation (facility-based)	N	N
Commercial recreation (nonfacility based)	M	Y
Fishing	Y	Y
Hiking and walking	Y	Y
Hunting	Y	N
Natural and cultural values appreciation (birding, photography, wildlife viewing)	Y	Y
Recreational gold panning/rock hounding	N	N
Scientific research (manipulative activities)	N1	N1
Scientific research (specimen collection)	M	M
Trapping	N	N2
Use		
First Nations traditional activities and uses	Y	Y
Aircraft access	Y	N
Exotic insect/disease control	N1	N1
Filming (commercial)	M	M
Fire management (prescribed fire management)	M	M
Fire management (prevention)	N1	N1
Fire management (suppression)	Y	Y
Fish stocking and enhancement	M	N1
Forest insect/disease control	M	M
Grazing (domestic livestock)	N	N
Guide outfitting (fishing)	M	Y

Activity/Use/Facility	Allowable in NE Zone	Applied in this Park's NE Zone
Guide outfitting (hunting)	Y	N
Guide outfitting (nature tours)	Y	Y
Horse use/pack animals (not exotic)	Y	N
Motorised Water access	Y	N1
Non-motorised water access	Y	N
Noxious weed control	Y	Y
Off-road Access (non-mechanical - dog sleds, horse sleds)	Y	N
Off-road Access (mechanical activities)	Y	Y
Off-road Access (motorised - not snowmobiles)	N	N
Off-road Access (snowmobiles)	Y	N
Pack animals (exotic)	N	N
Facility		
Backcountry huts and shelters	Y	N
Boat launches	Y	N
Campgrounds (other)	Y	N
Communication sites	N1	N
Interpretation and information buildings	N	N
Roads and parking lots	N	M
Lodges and other serviced accommodation	Y	N
Trails (hiking, cycling, cross-country skiing)	Y	Y
Utility corridors	N	N2
Water control structures	N	N2

Y = allowed subject to conditions identified in the management plan;

M = may be permitted if compatible with protected area objectives;

N = not allowed; N1 = allowed for expressed management purposes only; N2 = present and allowed to continue but not normally allowed.

Activities/Uses/Facilities Allowable and Applied in Roderick Haig -Brown Provincial Park Intensive Recreation Zone. (The Allowable column indicates the generic status of such activity, use or facility in the park system. The Applied column indicates if the activity, use or facility is applicable to the Intensive Recreation Zone in Roderick Haig-Brown Provincial Park).

Activity/Use/Facility	Allowable in IR Zone	Applied in this Park's IR Zone
Activity		
Camping - other	Y	N
Commercial recreation (facility-based)	N	N
Fishing	Y	Y
Hiking and walking	Y	Y
Hunting	N	N
Natural and cultural values appreciation (birding, photography, wildlife viewing)	Y	Y
Recreational gold panning/rock hounding	N	N
Scientific research (manipulative activities)	N	N
Scientific research (specimen collection)	M	N
Trapping	N	N
Use		
First Nations traditional uses and activities	Y	Y
Exotic insect/disease control	Y	Y
Filming (commercial)	M	M
Fire management (prescribed fire management)	Y	Y
Fire management (prevention)	Y	Y
Fire management (suppression)	Y	Y
Fish stocking and enhancement	M	M
Forest insect/disease control	Y	Y
Grazing (domestic livestock)	N	N
Guide outfitting (fishing)	Y	Y
Guide outfitting (hunting)	N	N
Guide outfitting (nature tours)	Y	Y
Horse use/pack animals (not exotic)	Y	N
Noxious weed control	Y	Y
Off-road Access (mechanical activities)	Y	Y
Off-road Access (motorised - not snowmobiles)	Y	N
Facility		
Campgrounds (vehicle access and serviced))	Y	N
Picnic areas (vehicle access and serviced)	Y	Y
Interpretation and information buildings	Y	Y
Roads and parking lots	Y	Y
Trails (hiking, cycling, cross-country skiing)	Y	Y

Y = allowed subject to conditions identified in the management plan;

M = may be permitted if compatible with protected area objectives;

N = not allowed; N1 = allowed for expressed management purposes only; N2 = present and allowed to continue but

Activities/Uses/Facilities Allowable and Applied in Roderick Haig-Brown Provincial Park Special Features Zone. (The Allowable column indicates the generic status of such activity, use or facility in the park system. The Applied column indicates if the activity, use or facility is applicable to the Special Features Zone in Roderick Haig Brown Provincial Park).

Activity/Use/Facility	Allowable in SF Zone	Applied in this Park's SF Zone
Activity		
Boating (power)	N	N1
Boating (non-power)	Y	N1
Commercial recreation (nonfacility based)	M	Y
Fishing	Y	Y
Hiking and walking	Y	Y
Hunting	N	N
Natural and cultural values appreciation (birding, photography, wildlife viewing)	Y	Y
Scientific research (manipulative activities)	N1	N1
Scientific research (specimen collection)	M	M
Use		
First Nations traditional uses and activities	Y	Y
Exotic insect/disease control	N1	N1
Filming (commercial)	M	M
Fire management (prescribed fire management)	M	M
Fire management (prevention)	N1	N1
Fire management (suppression)	Y	Y
Fish stocking and enhancement	N	N1
Grazing (domestic livestock)	N	N
Guide outfitting (nature tours)	Y	Y
Noxious weed control	Y	Y
Facility		
Interpretation and information buildings	N	Y
Roads and parking lots	N	N
Trails (hiking, cycling, cross-country skiing)	Y	Y
Utility corridors	N	N2
Water control structures	N	N2

Y = allowed subject to conditions identified in the management plan;

M = may be permitted if compatible with protected area objectives;

N = not allowed; N1 = allowed for expressed management purposes only; N2 = present and allowed to continue but not normally allowed; * except in the un-grazed (fenced off) benchmark areas